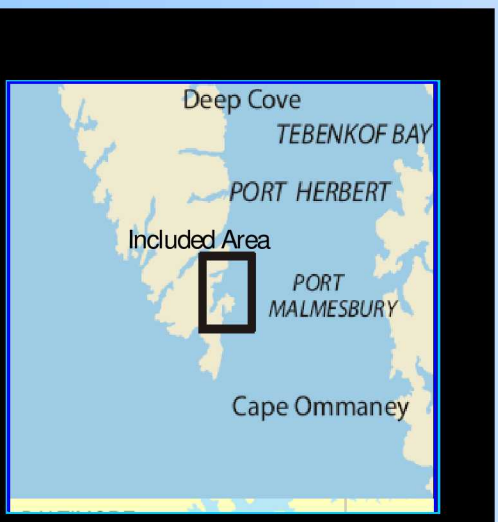
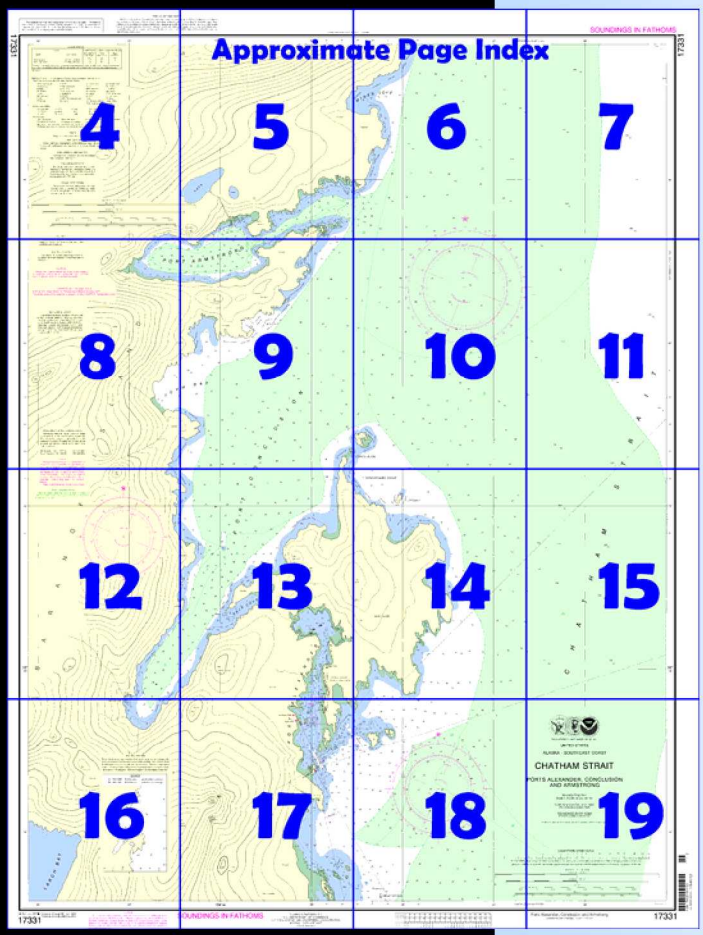
BookletChart™

Chatham Strait

(NOAA Chart 17331)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

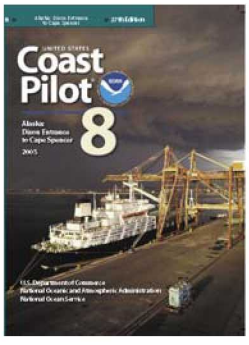
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(2) **Baranof Island**, about 90 miles long with a greatest width of about 22 miles, forms about one-third of the outer coastline of southeastern Alaska between Cape Muzon and Cape Spencer. The W coast from Cape Ommaney at Chatham Strait to Point Kakul at Peril Strait is about 80 miles. **Mt. Katlian**, 4,303 feet high, is in the N part of the island. The greater elevations are on the S part of the island.

(92) **Breakfast Rock** is about 0.3 mile off the W shore of Chatham Strait, about 4 miles NNE of Cape Ommaney and about 0.9 mile SSE of Port Alexander Light. It is 5 feet high, small in extent, and bare, and has deep water close-to. Small boats with local knowledge use a passage between this rock and the reef that extends out from the shore.

(93) **Port Alexander**, indenting the W shore of the strait about 5 miles N of Cape Ommaney, is a small-boat harbor with an entrance 150 yards wide.

(94) **Port Alexander Light** (56°14'23"N., 134°38'59"W.), 68 feet (20.7 m) above the water, is shown from a small house on a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the high bare rocky point at the S side of the entrance.

(99) **Port Alexander**, a fishing settlement with a general store, is on the E side of the harbor. It has a public wharf and two State-maintained small-craft floats. The public wharf is in the outer harbor at the S end of the settlement. In 1976, depths of 12 feet were reported along the face. Just N of the public wharf is one of the two State floats. The 412-foot-long float, with a seaplane float at its N end, can accommodate craft on both sides; depths of 10 to 20 feet were reported alongside in 1976. The second small-craft float is on the E side of the inner harbor, about 500 yards N of the public wharf. The 250-foot-long float can accommodate craft on both sides. In 1976, depths of 10 to 20 feet were reported alongside.

(104) **Point Conclusion**, 6.5 miles N of Cape Ommaney, is low, flat, and wooded. The point is the N extremity of a comparatively low peninsula between Port Alexander and Port Conclusion. A small island is close off the point. **Graveyard Cove** is an open bight on the SE side of the point. **Flotsam Islet** is in the SE part of the cove.

(105) **Port Conclusion** has its entrance W of Point Conclusion. The soundings are deep and somewhat irregular, but the port and approaches have been found clear of dangers. On the SE shore of the port, 0.3 mile SSW of Point Conclusion, is a cove about 0.2 mile long with a sandy beach at its head. About 0.9 mile farther SW, on the same shore, is **Ship Cove** where Vancouver (English navigator and discoverer) moored his vessels. A few piles on the SE side of the cove mark the site of a former saltery. A line of dolphins in an E-W direction is about in the middle of the entrance to the cove. A marker is on the NE and SW sides of the entrance to the cove. The cove affords protected anchorage for small craft in 2½ to 4 fathoms. The only ship anchorage in Port Conclusion is in midchannel, about 0.3 mile N of Ship Cove and S of the 5¾-fathom spot, in 13 to 20 fathoms, rocky and uneven bottom. The holding ground is poor, and its use is not recommended. **John Bay**, on the W side opposite Point Conclusion, is a deep bight of no importance.

(106) Ruins of two saltery wharves are on the W side of Port Conclusion at its head. In 1976, the N wharf was pile ruins, and the S wharf had loose outer piles and an unstable deck. Caution is advised.

(107) **Port Armstrong** is 1.5 miles N of Point Conclusion. From **Point Eliza**, the S point at the entrance, a narrow ledge, which uncovers shortly after high water, extends E for about 200 yards in a continuation of the point. Vessels should keep about 0.5 mile offshore until abreast of the entrance.

(108) About 0.3 mile W of Point Eliza is the narrowest part of the channel with bold shores, leading to the inner landlocked basin of Port Armstrong. This basin affords the best anchorage in the vicinity. The anchorage is in the W end of the basin in 11 to 20 fathoms, soft bottom. A midchannel course carries in safely. All dangers are shown on the chart.

(109) The ruins of a wharf are on the N side of the basin at Port Armstrong, just above the narrows. In 1976, there were stub piles at the outer end and most of the decking was gone. Pile ruins of another pier are about 75 yards NE of the wharf ruins.

(110) **Miner Cove**, about 0.8 mile N of Port Armstrong entrance, is an open bight that might afford temporary anchorage for small craft.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 09/07
Corrected through LNM May 29/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 56° 16'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.351" southward and 6.365" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WIRE DRAGGED AREAS

The area tinted green was swept in 1925 for previously undetected dangers to navigation. All dangers found are shown on this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Port Alexander	(56°15'N/134°39'W)	11.4	10.5	1.5
Port Conclusion	(56°15'N/134°40'W)	11.4	10.5	- - -

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.
(Jun 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

17331

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42' 41' 134° 40'

18'

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NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
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(Jun 2007)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Cys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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RADAR REFLECTORS

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SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

Statute Miles

Yards

Meters

CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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WARNING

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

Joins page 8

PORT ARMSTRONG

Lake

Pond

Wooded

Ruins

Log Booms

2082 Bare

1890 Bare

1791 Bare

1618

1938

445

505

425

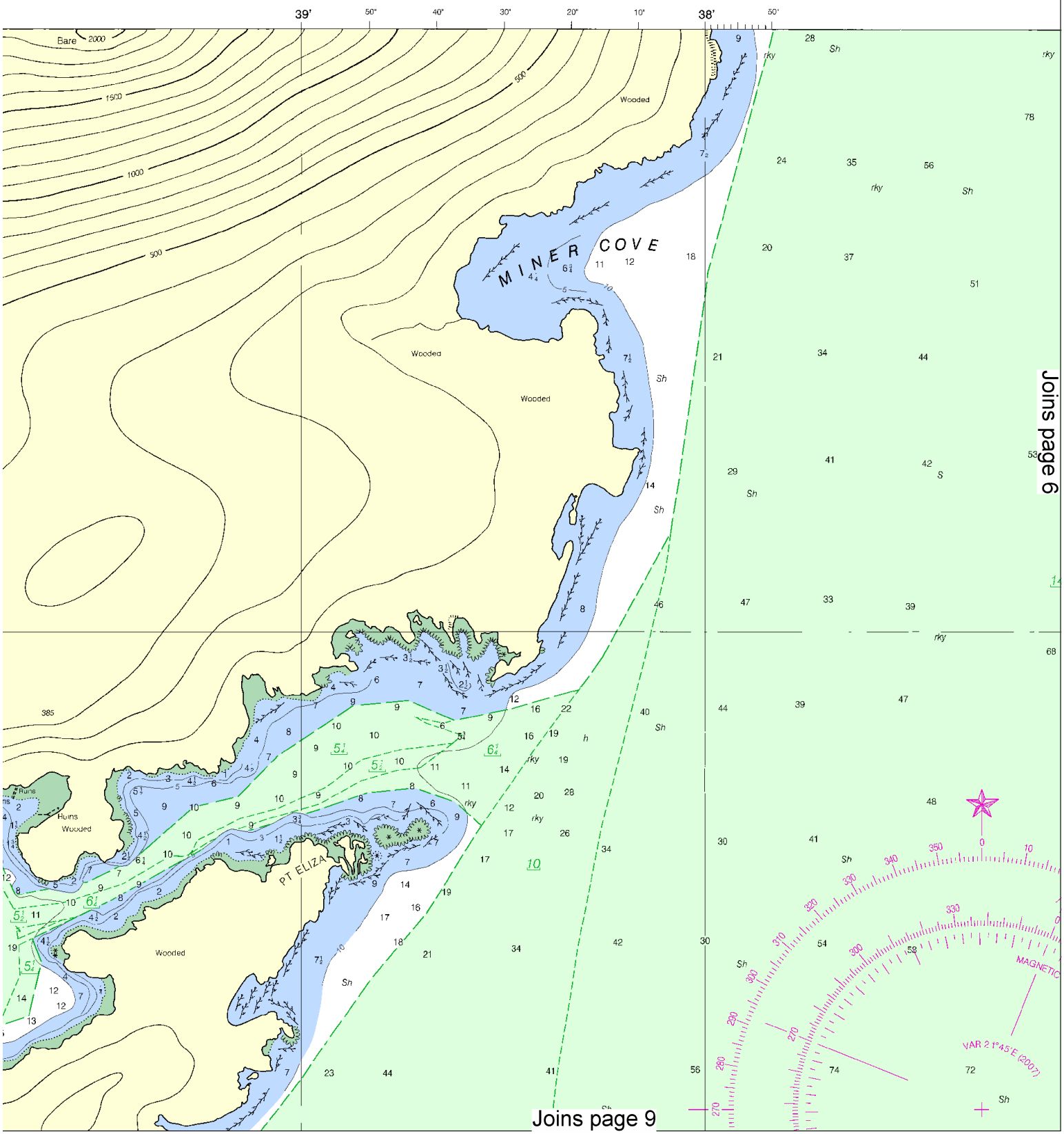
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ Nautical Miles 0 Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

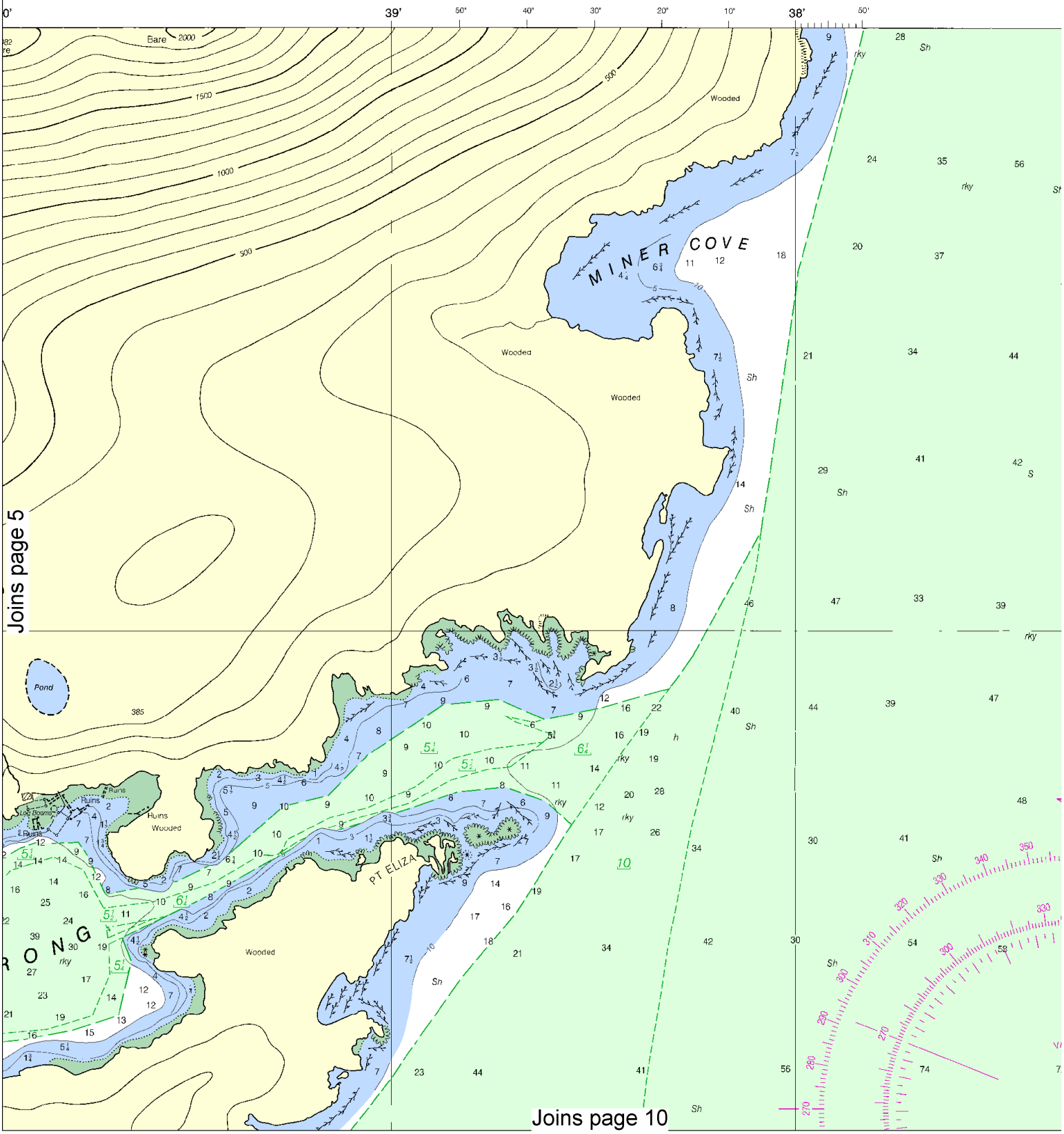
See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 8261,1st Ed., May 1927 KAPP 2663



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 8261,1st Ed., May 1927 KAPP 2663



North

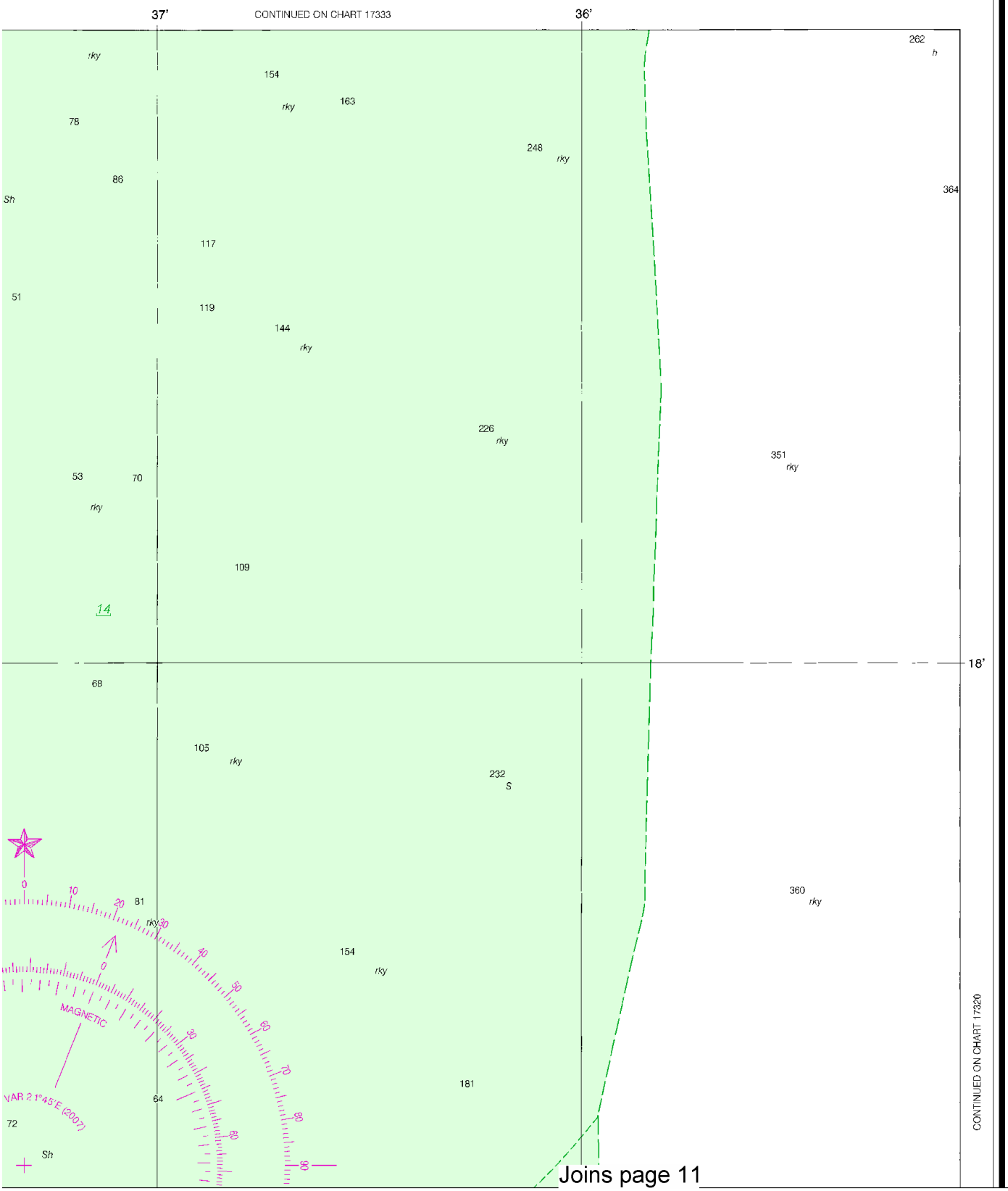
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

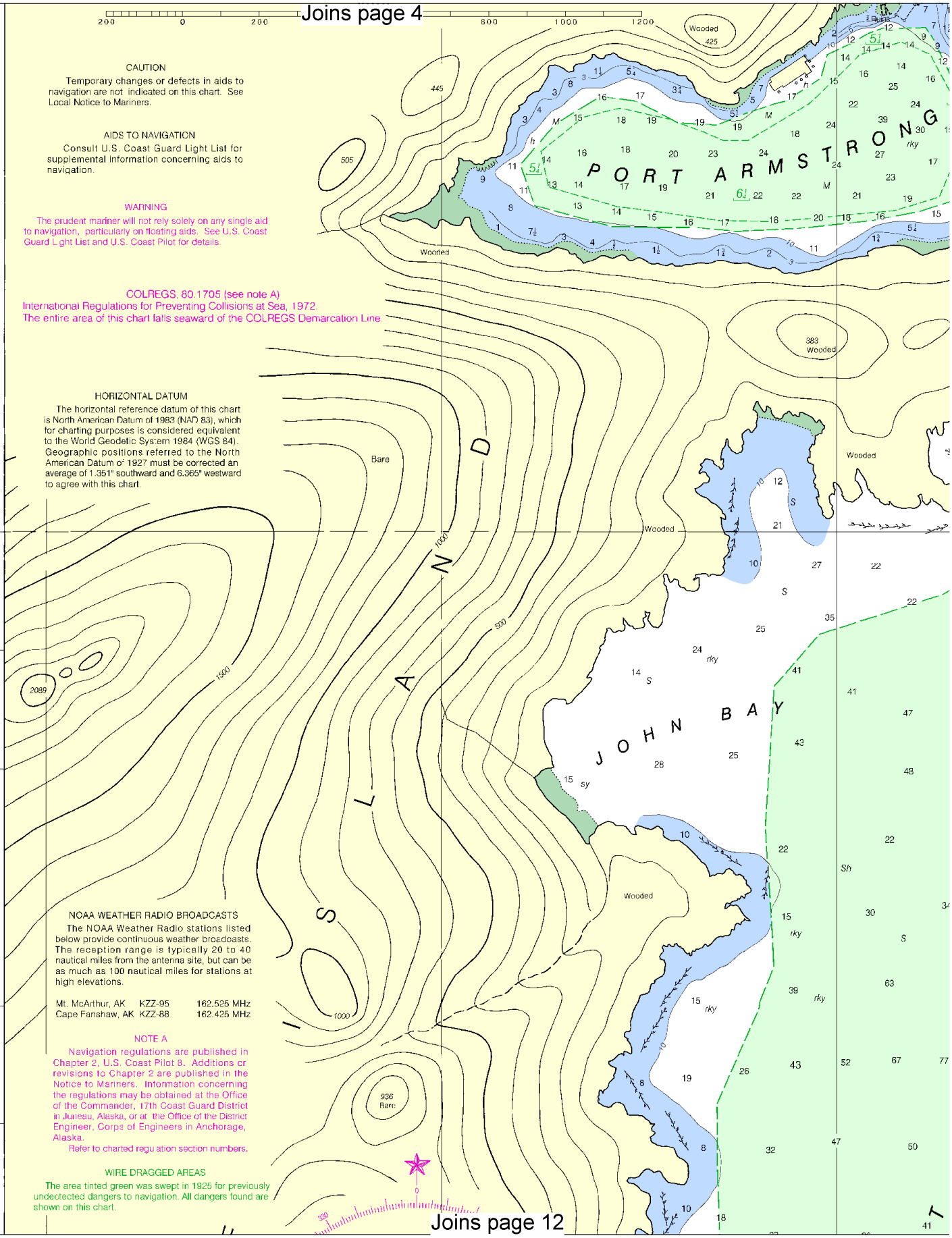
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4



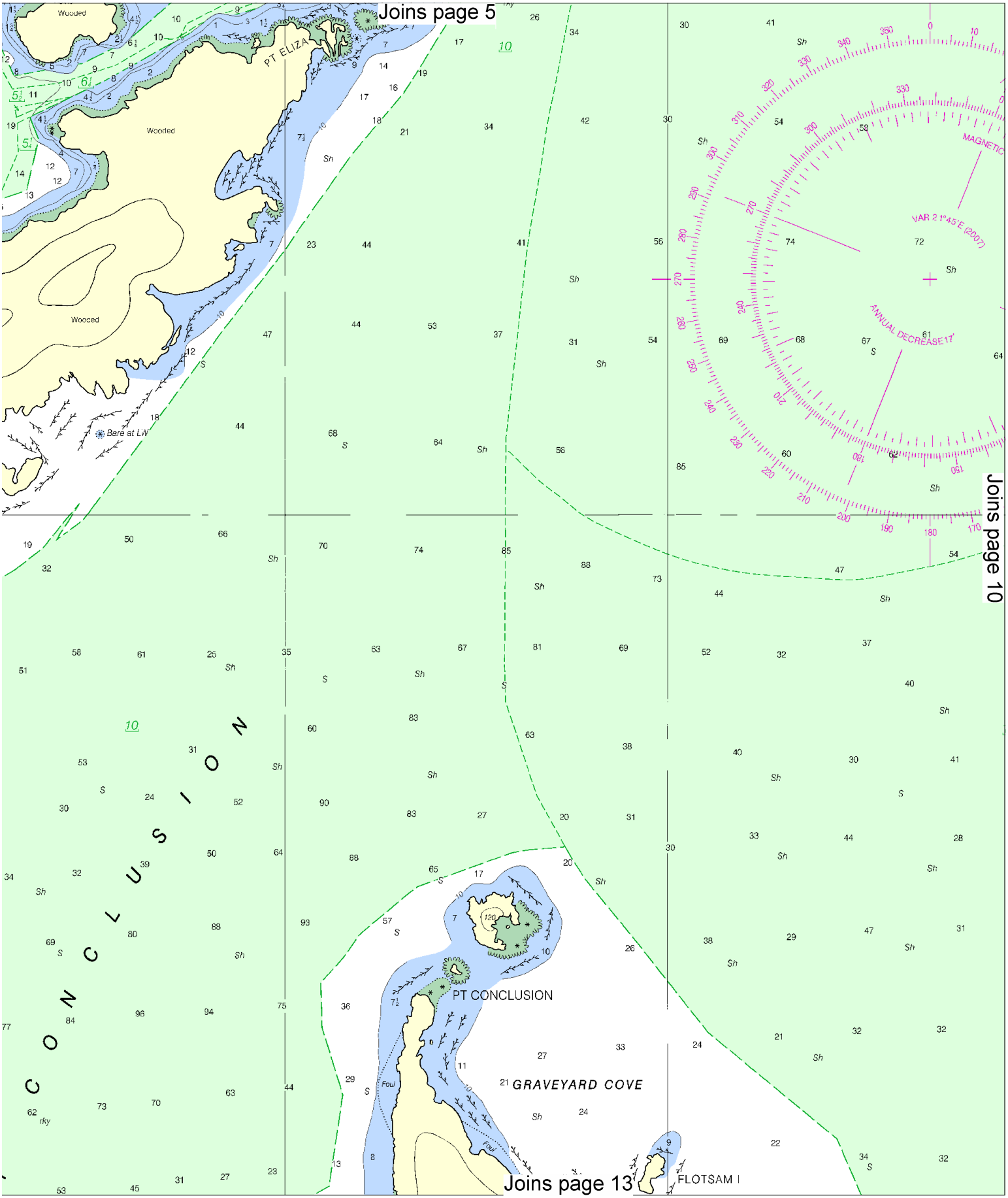
Joins page 12

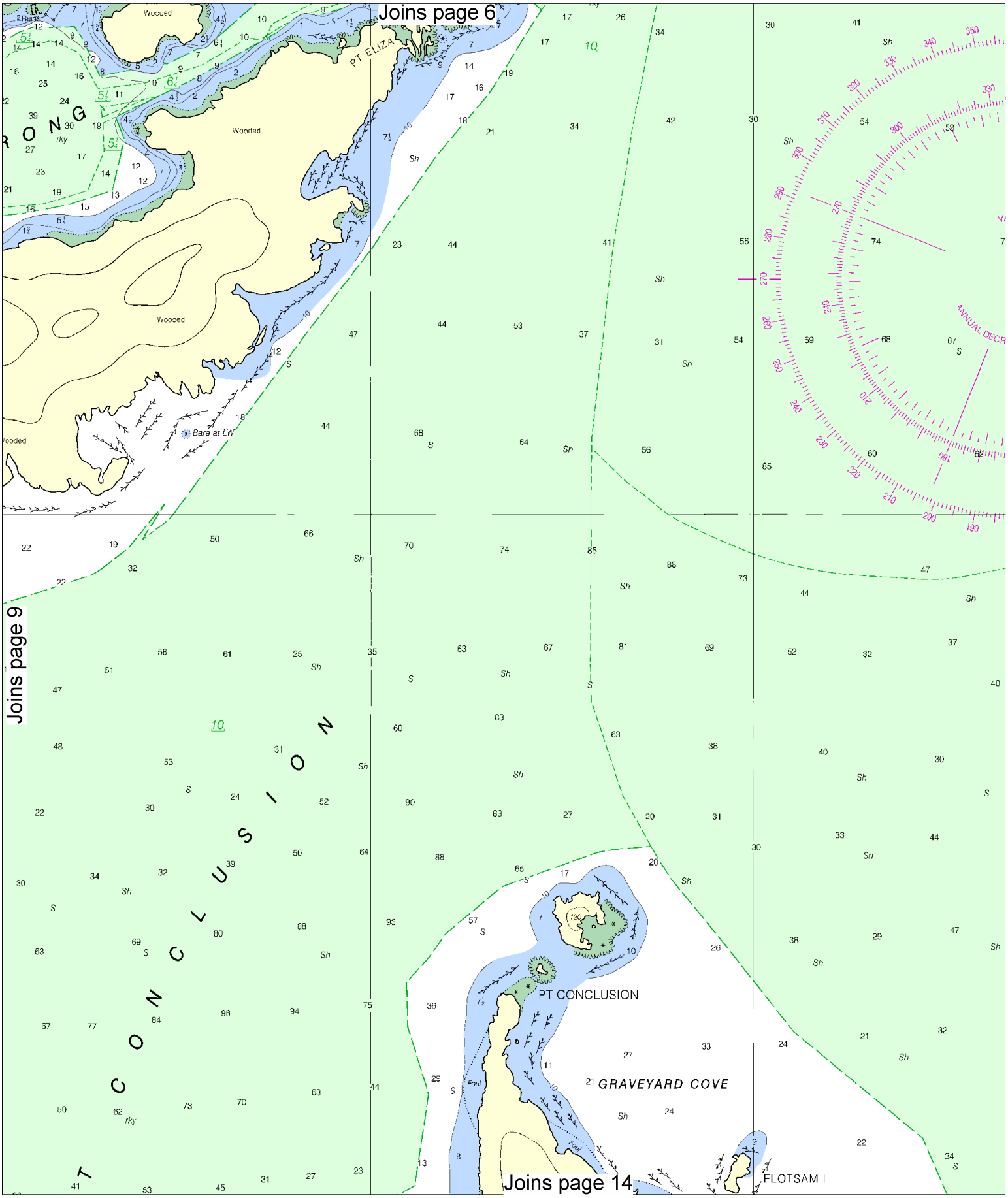
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 0

Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 5
PT ELIZA
Wooded
Wooded
Wooded
Bare at LW
MAGNETIC
VAR 21°45'E (2007)
ANNUAL DECREASE 17'
Joins page 10
CONCLUSION
PT CONCLUSION
GRAVEYARD COVE
Foul
Foul
Joins page 13
FLOTSAM I



10

North

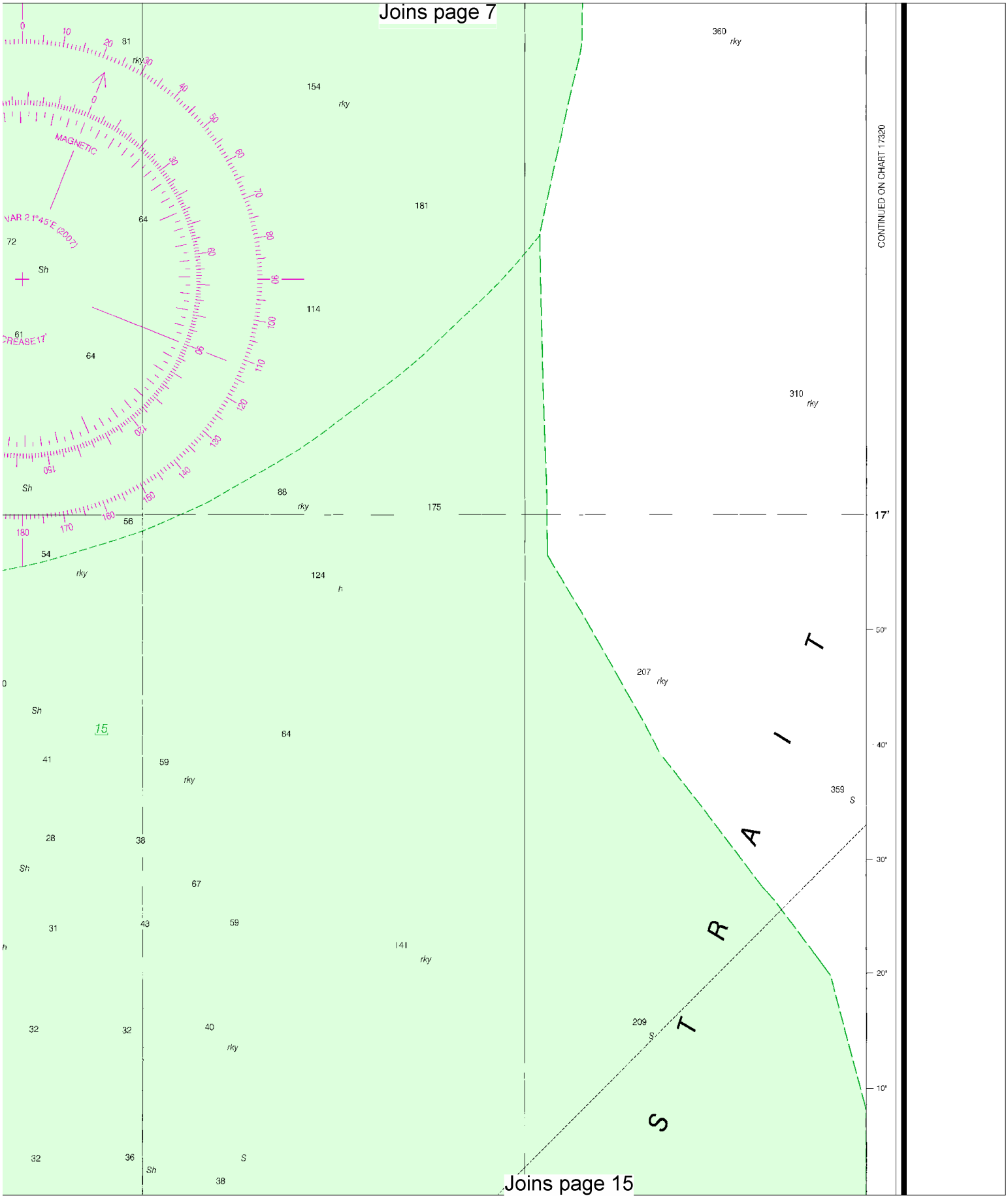
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 7
MAGNETIC
VAR 2.1°45'E (2007)
CREASE17'
CONTINUED ON CHART 17320
STRAIT
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

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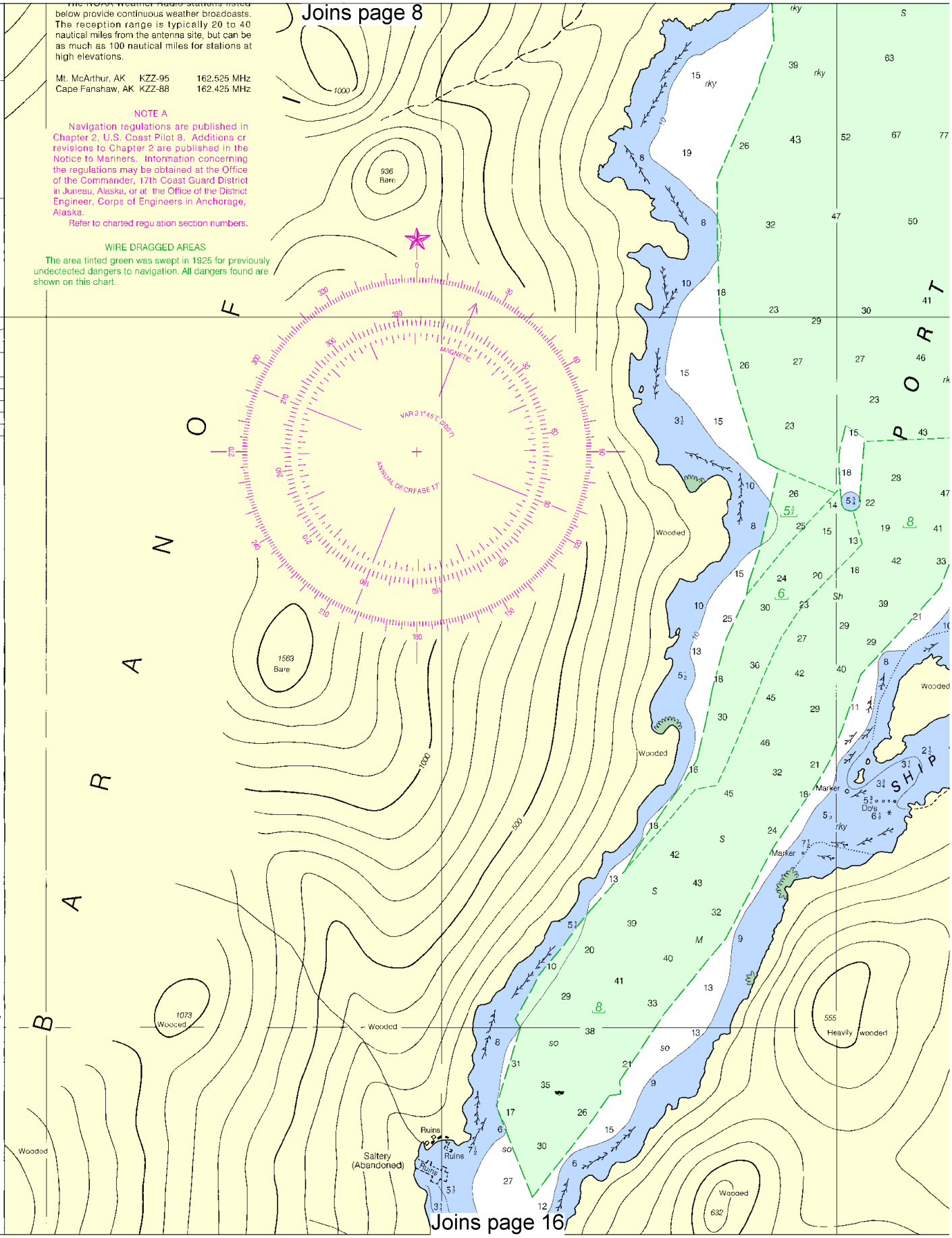


Joins page 16

North

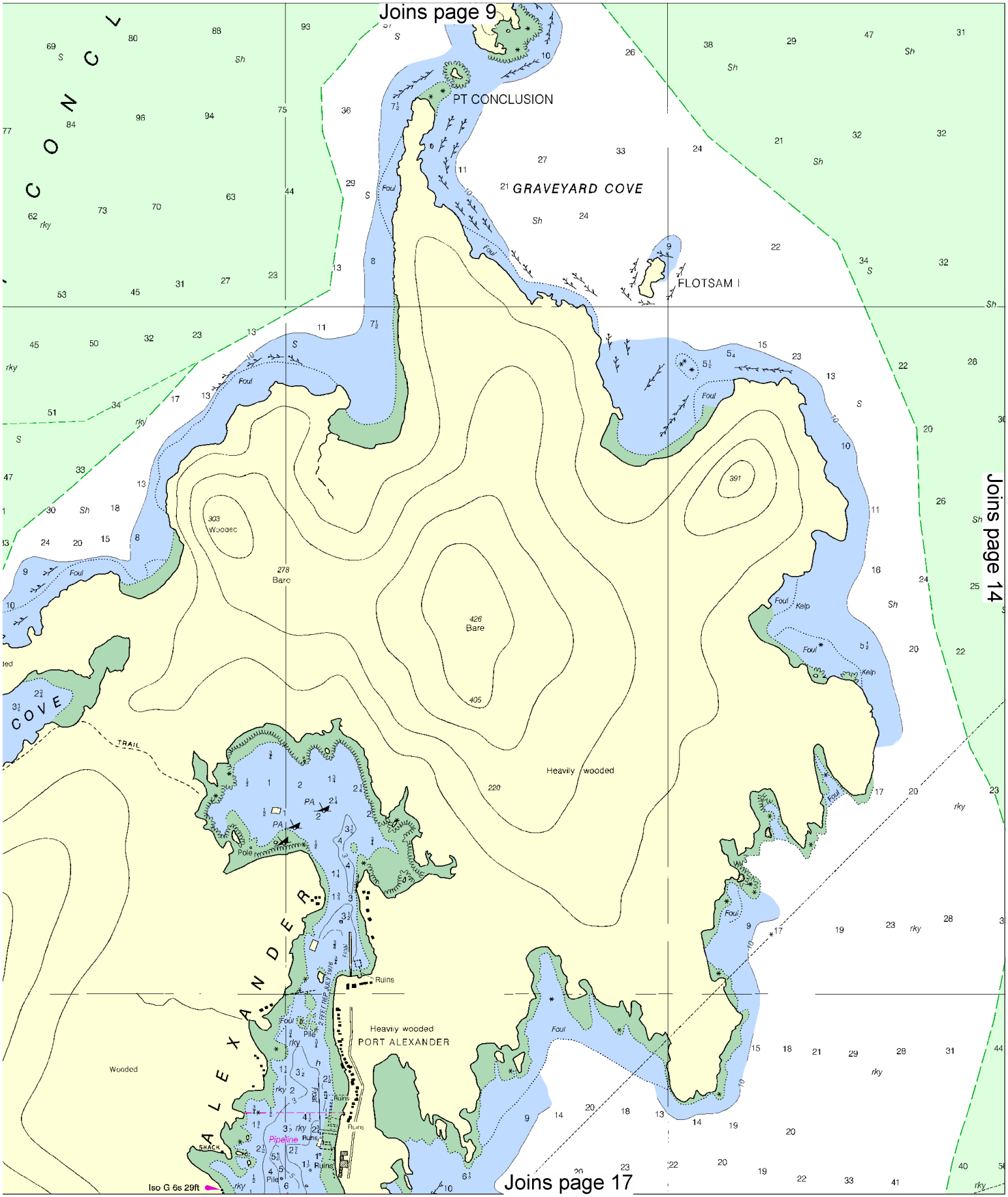
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

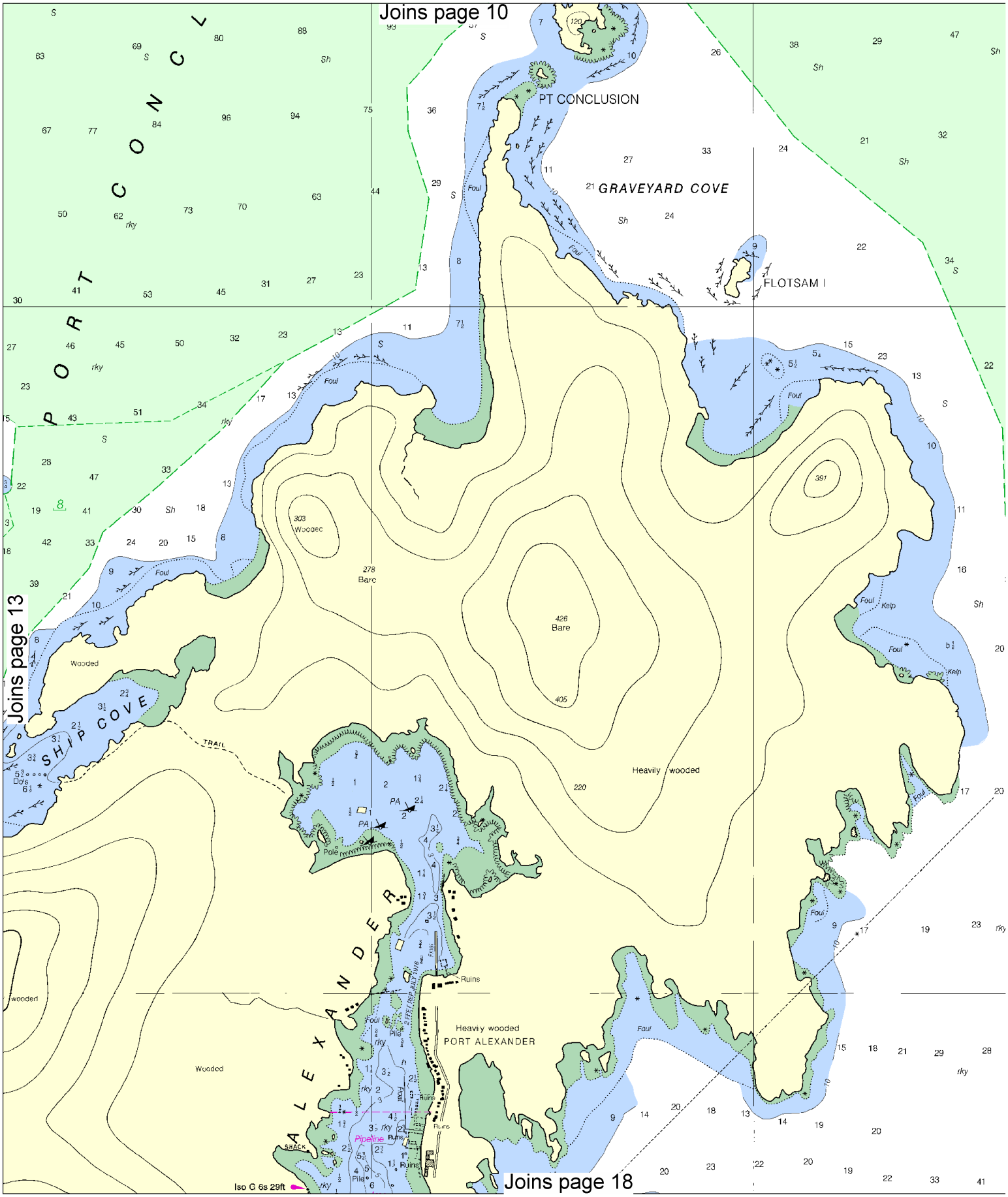
Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 9
PT CONCLUSION
GRAVEYARD COVE
FLOTSAM I
Joins page 14
Heavily wooded
PORT ALEXANDER
Ruins
Pipeline
Iso G 6s 29ft
Joins page 17



North

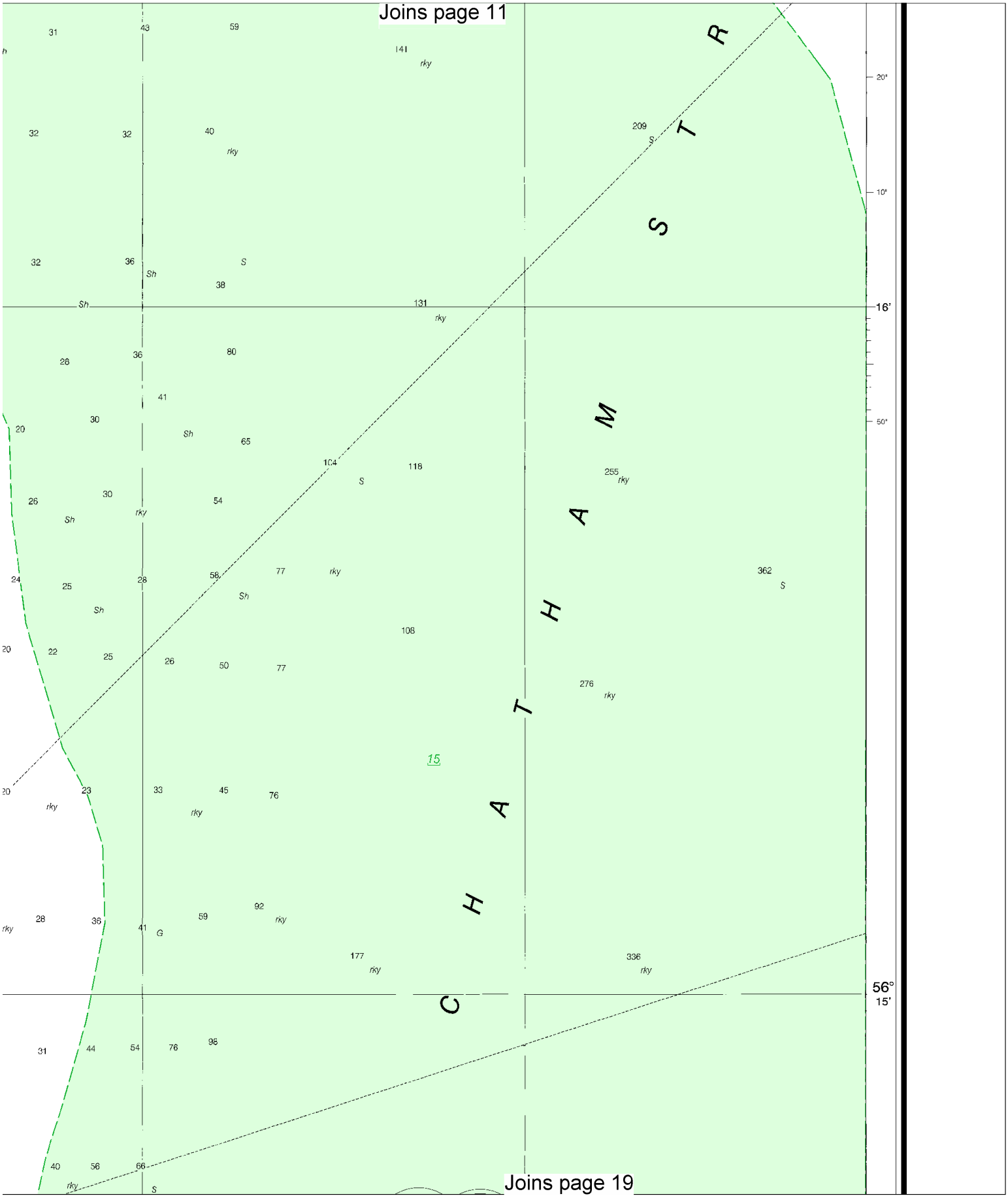
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

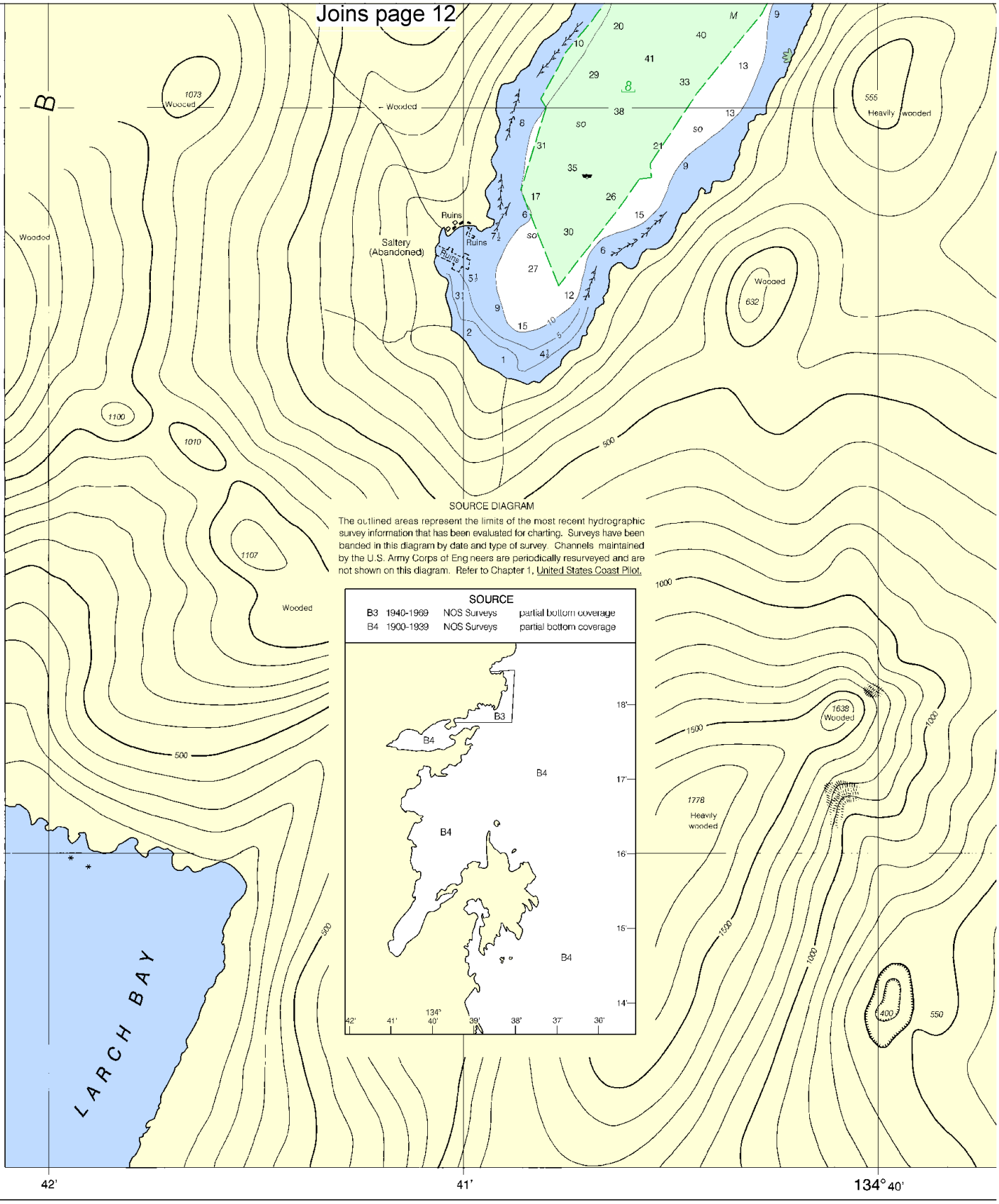
0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200


Joins page 11
CHATHAM STRAIT
20"
10"
16'
50"
56°
15'
Joins page 19

Joins page 12



8th Ed., Jun. /07 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 09/07
Corrected through LNM May 29/07
17331

CAUTION
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SOUNDINGS IN FATH

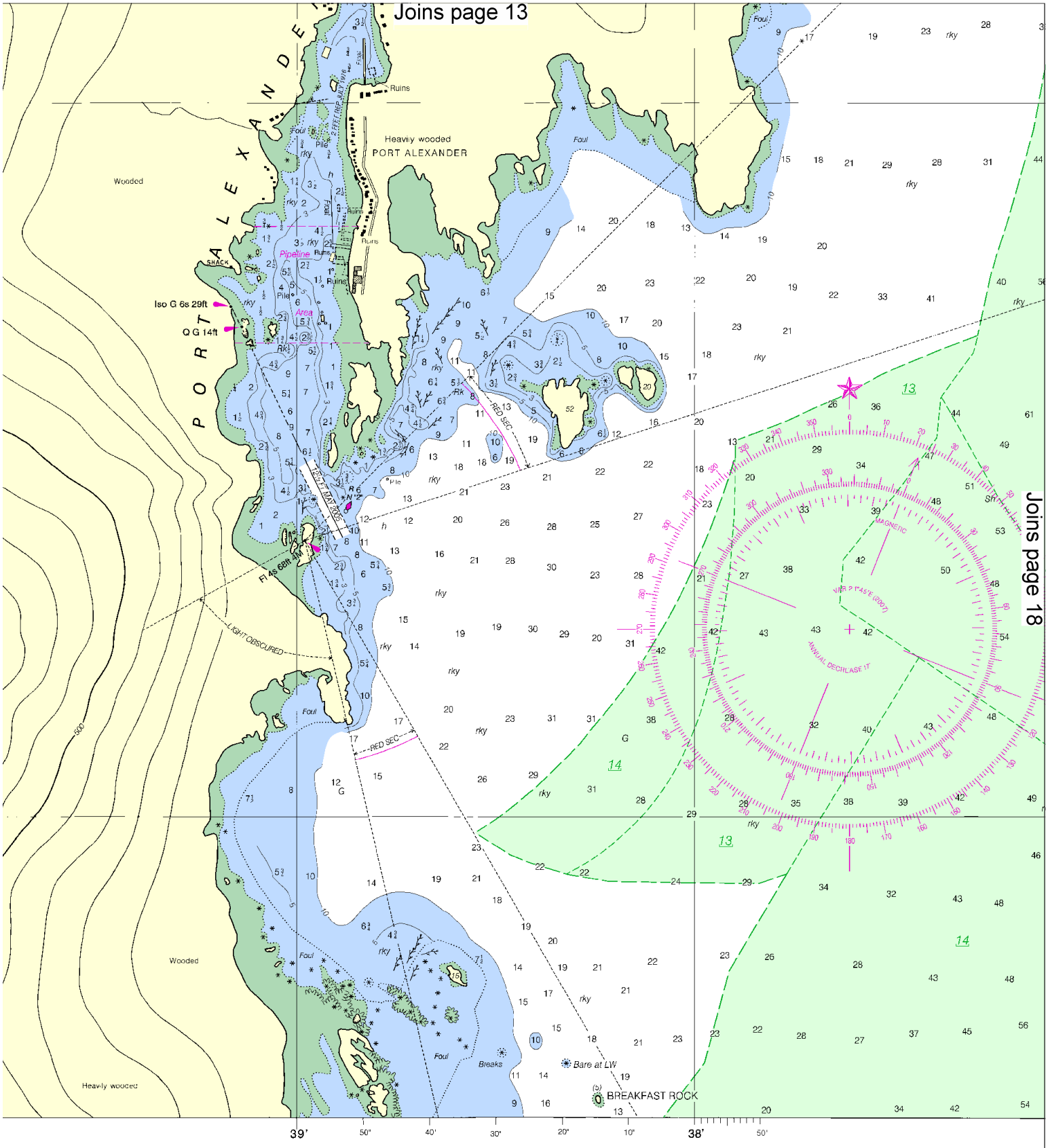
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0

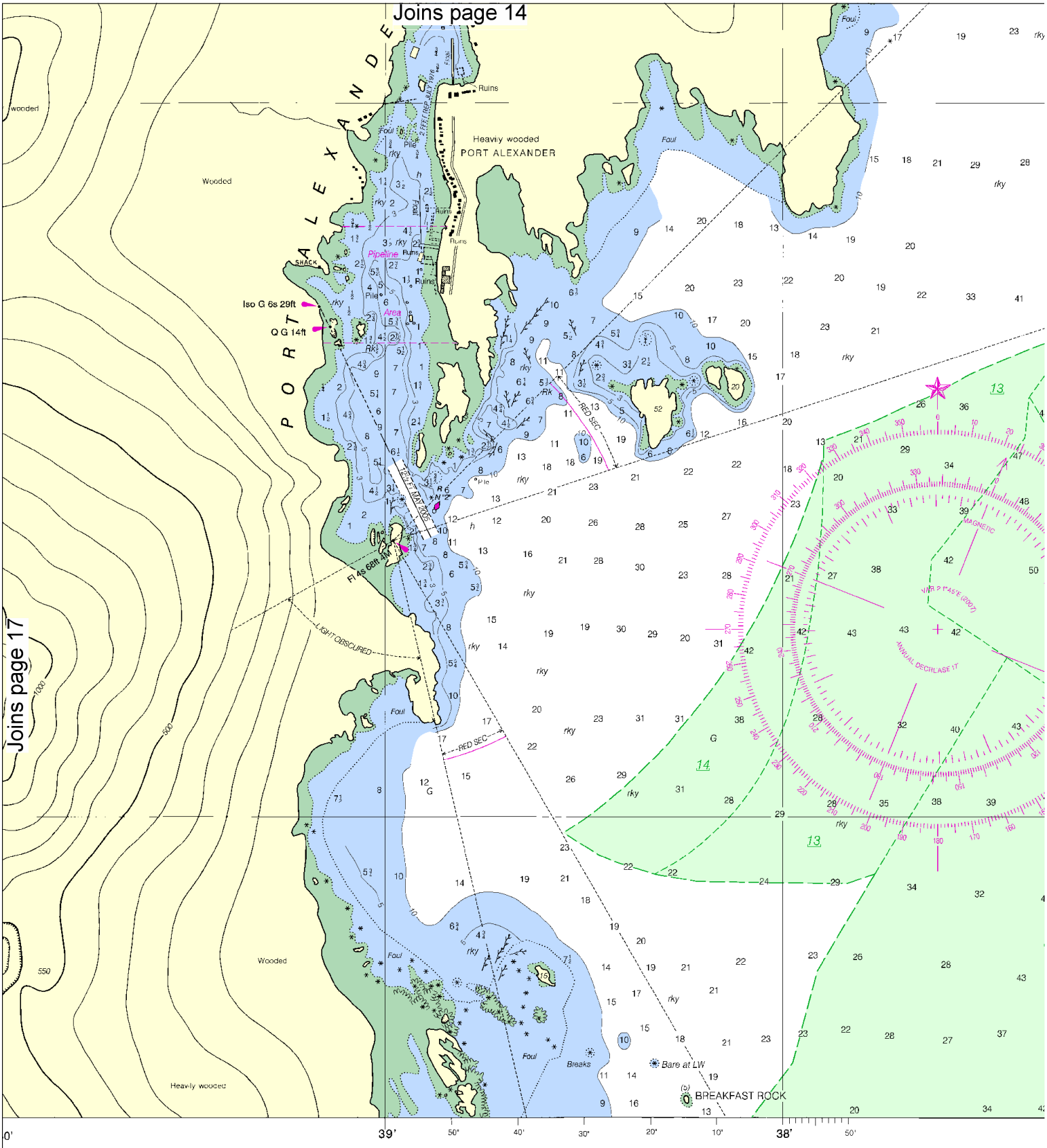
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



HOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28



N FATHOMS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
FEET	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

North

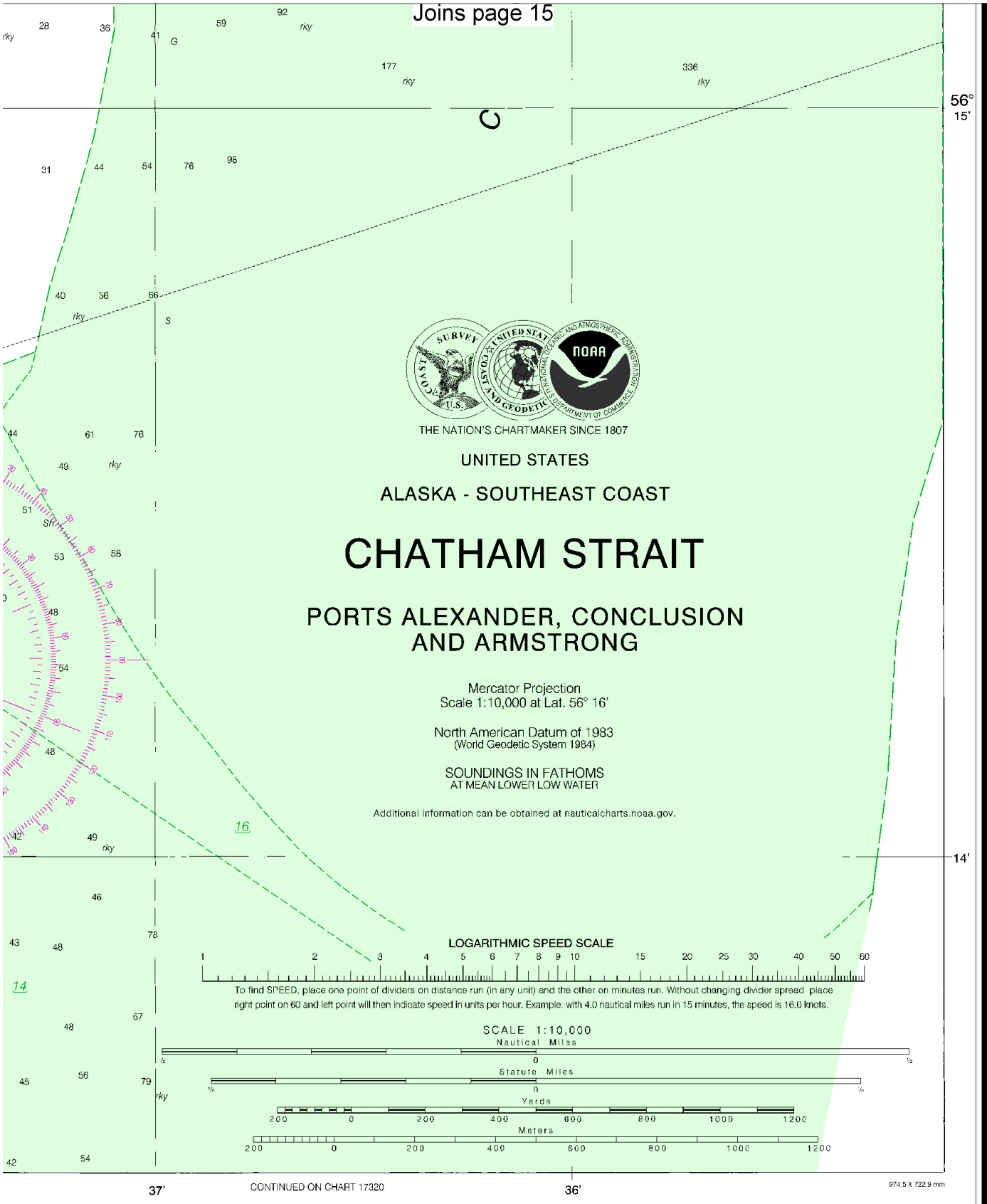
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles 0

Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 15



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

CHATHAM STRAIT

PORTS ALEXANDER, CONCLUSION AND ARMSTRONG

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 56° 16'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SCALE 1:10,000

Nautical Miles

Statute Miles

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Meters

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

56° 15'

14'

37'

36'

CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

974.5 X 722.9 mm

ED. NO. 8

NSN 7642014011431

NGA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17331

Ports Alexander, Conclusion and Armstrong
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:10,000

17331

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.